

The Sunday School.

THIRD QUARTER, LESSON I.

Sunday, July 6. Romans 5: 1-10.

BY REV. W. O. HOLWAY, U. S. N.

PEACE WITH GOD.

I. Preliminary.

1. THE APOSTLE PAUL: born at Tarsus in Cilicia, of Jewish parentage, but a Roman citizen; trained in the celebrated schools of his native city and at Jerusalem under Gamaliel; first appears in Gospel history at the martyrdom of Stephen; distinguished as a fierce persecutor of Christianity; converted near Damascus; spent three years in Arabia; preached in Damascus, Jerusalem and Tarsus; brought to Antioch by Barnabas, and after again visiting Jerusalem (A. D. 44) entered upon his three great missionary journeys, in the first of which he was accompanied by Barnabas, and visited portions of Asia Minor (Pamphilia, Pisidia and Lyconia); the second journey (with Silas as a companion) included Europe (Philippi, Thessalonians, Athens and Corinth); in the third he revisited the districts formerly gone over, and ended his journey at Ephesus where he remained two years; thence he went to Rome, was assailed by a mob, and sent to Caesarea in charge of a Roman guard, where he was detained as a prisoner for two years; having appealed to the emperor he was sent to Rome; was shipwrecked on the way at Malta, but arrived in A. D. 61, and was kept in detention for two years; is supposed to have gained his freedom, and to have made extensive preaching tours both East and West, until A. D. 67, when he suffered martyrdom at Rome. [Note was emperor Nero, who was shipwrecked on the way at Malta, but arrived in A. D. 61, and was kept in detention for two years; is supposed to have gained his freedom, and to have made extensive preaching tours both East and West, until A. D. 67, when he suffered martyrdom at Rome.]

2. THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS: written by St. Paul, when fifty years old, at Carthage, in the winter of A. D. 57-58, just before he started to Jerusalem to carry the relief contributions to the weak Church in that city (Acts 24: 17). His motive in writing was to prepare the way for a personal visit which he hoped to make on his way to Spain. The Church at Rome was composed of both Jewish and Gentile believers, many of whom it is believed, were converted in Palestine under Paul's own preaching, and had afterwards taken up their residence in the imperial city. No mention is made, either in history or by tradition, of the founder of the Church at Rome—an omission not likely to exist in case any one of the apostles was entitled to that honor. The epistle was conveyed to its destination by a deaconess, named Phoebe, whose home was in Cenchreae, but who was going to Rome on private business.

Dr. William Smith, in his New Testament History, alludes to this epistle as that colossal monument of the inspired genius of St. Paul, which has ever since his time formed the chief foundation of Christian theology. Though standing first in the New Testament list, it should be noted that this was not the first epistle written by St. Paul. The two to the Thessalonians, the two to the Corinthians and the epistle to the Galatians preceded it.

II. Paraphrase.

The apostle has finished his argument to prove that we are justified by faith alone. He now points out some of the benefits of the doctrine. Peace with God—reconciliation, the utter absence of condemnation—comes to us through our Lord Jesus Christ. He also is the door of entrance into that state of grace and favor in which we believers stand. Through Him, too, we have cause to exult, not only in the glorious hope of the future, but also in the trials of the present; for we have learned that suffering meekly borne is patience; and patience leads to a firm and sound experience; and experience blossoms into a hope which never mocks or disappoints us, seeing that deep down in our hearts we are conscious of the love of God shed forth by His Spirit.

That there can be no doubt, then, of our final salvation, the apostle shows by one of his favorite *fortiori* arguments. When we were utterly powerless—the very slaves of sin—Christ, at the appointed time, died for us;—an astounding fact, he adds by way of parenthesis, seeing that the cases are rare where a person has been willing to die even in behalf of a just and righteous man, though it is true that there are some who would consent to die for a good, kind benefactor. But God exhibits His wonderful love to us in this, that when we were not righteous, when we were sinners, vile, ungodly, unattractive, hostile, Christ died for us. If this be so, much more shall we who are sinners no longer, but are justified by His coming blood, be saved by Him from the coming wrath. For if when hostile to Him, our reconciliation was purchased, and we became partakers of His death and sufferings, all the more, now that we are reconciled, and are made partakers of His life, is our salvation made sure.

III. Exposition.

Verse 1. *Being justified*—having, by an act of faith, reached that status in which God treats us as righteous or just. We stand justified in His sight, and are regarded as such by all men. He will care for our salvation all the more now that we have become His friends. *Blood*—“The blood is the life.” The blood of Christ means the offering of His life as a sacrifice, or an atonement. *Wrath*—the punishment which the divine displeasure will finally inflict upon incorrigible sinners (Matt. 3: 7; 1 Thess. 1: 10). *Through Him*—He saves from sin, and also from its punishment.

IV. Cleanings.

1. St. Paul was emphatically the epistle writer of the New Testament. Fourteen of the twenty-one came from his prolific pen. And as we read them, what power of analysis, breadth of thought, irrepressibility of argument, wealth of illustration, depth of tenderness, sublimity of imagination, bursts of enthusiasm, and power of practical appeal, meet our astonished gaze. He was the profound theologian, triumphant controversialist and invincible defender of Christianity during the age in which he lived.

2. As to his personal appearance the early account and pictures all agree in ascribing to the apostle a short stature, a long face with high forehead, an aquiline nose, close and prominent eyebrows. Other characteristics mentioned are baldness, grey eyes, a clear complexion, and a winning expression. Of his temperament and character St. Paul is himself the best painter. His speeches and letters convey to us the truest impressions of those qualities which helped to make him the great apostle. We perceive the warmth and ardor of his nature, his deeply affectionate disposition, the tenderness of his sense of honor, the courtesy and personal dignity of his bearing, his perfect fearlessness, his heroic endurance, and we perceive the rare combination of subtlety, tenacity, and versatility in his intellect; we perceive also a practical wisdom which we should have associated with a cooler temperament, and a tolerance which is seldom united with such impetuous convictions. And the principle which harmonized all these endowments and directed them to a practical end was, beyond dispute, a knowledge of Jesus Christ in the Divine Spirit. Personal allegiance to Christ as a living Master, with a growing insight into the relation of Christ to each man and to the world, carried the apostle forward on a straight course through every vicissitude of personal fortune and amid the various habits of thought

which he had to encounter (Dr. Wm. Smith).

3. It would be interesting to trace the history of this text—“the just by his faith shall live”—from Habakkuk's day till now; to see it gradually expanding and unfolding, and proving the glad tidings of great joy to many a one weary with the mysteries and struggles of life. Majestic, indeed, has been its influence upon the Church and upon the nations. It soothed the heart of Paul when he had tried the righteousness which cometh by the law and found it worthless. It is the very central truth of his noble remembrance with the Galatians, and his noble Epistle to the Romans. It reigned in the heart of Augustine and enabled him to combat successfully scholastic follies and the deadening influences of the Pelagian heresy. It appeared like a light shining in the darkness when Bredwardine, and Wickliffe, and the reformers of the thirteenth century, spoke out the truth, and sent forth the life-giving word. It had a glorious resurrection in the mind of Luther, and enabled him to smite the corruptions of the existing Church, and to reach aside its flimsy superstitions, and to teach the way of life as it had not been preached for a thousand years. With every spiritual advance within the Church or without it, with every vigorous movement, with every downfall of superstition and error, with every quickening and revival, has this text been identified. The very life of the Church and of the believer is bound up in it. For without faith there is no true righteousness, and without righteousness there is no true life.

4. *Experience*—that knowledge of ourselves and our weakness, of God's sympathy and help, which every believer must learn for himself, and can learn in no other way. We test the genuineness of religion and its value to us only by experience. *Hope*—that He “who hath begun a good work in us will perform it unto the day of Christ Jesus;” that our present Deliverer will not fail us, but will bring off more than conquerors” through Him that hath loved us.

5. *Meketh not ashamed*—shames us not by disappointing us; is not a mirage; does not mock us. *Because*, etc.—We are not depending on our own efforts for future salvation; the love of God is so consciously and liberally imparted to our hearts by the Holy Spirit that we have the best possible assurance that we shall not be forsaken. That love is earnest, a pledge, that our hope of eternal life shall not fail; that the hereafter shall be as the present, only more abundant. There can be no delusion about it. “If God be for us, who can be against us?” *Which is given unto us*—The Holy Spirit is here, as frequently in the Gospel, spoken of as a gift. He is the source of all holy affections. “The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace,” etc. We have had these in our person, only in reversed order. *Shed abroad*—referring to the abundance of the imputation—a flood-tide.

6. *Without strength*—helpless; utterly unable to live righteously, or climb to heaven: “fast bound in sin and nature's clay.” *Due time*—the fullness of time. (Gal. 4: 4); the fit, favorable, fated time. Says Dr. Schaff: “Christ could not have appeared with divine fitness and propriety, nor with due effect, at any other time, nor in any other race or country.” *Christ died for the ungodly*—a startling truth this, that the Holy One should die in behalf of the ungodly, explaining only on the ground of infinite love.

7. Men do not love their fellows well enough to die for them even when they are righteous and good. *Scarcely for a right*—“scarcely for a good man,” i. e., one who is honorable, just, upright, respected for his virtues, would one die; possibly for “a good man,” i. e., a kind man, one whose generous deeds had touched hearts around him, might there be found some “who would even dare to die,” such cases had occurred (such as the friendship of Damon and Pythias), but they are very rare. It is extremely difficult to find any body willing to sacrifice his life in behalf of even the best and worthiest.

8. *We differ with God*, He loved us though we were unworthy and sinful, and debased, and alienated from Him and all that was good; He so loved us that His only-begotten Son freely offered up His life in our behalf. *Commendeth*—exhibits in a striking light.

9. *Much more now*—All the more assurance have we. If He cared enough for us when we were sinners to make so great a sacrifice to save us, He will care for our salvation all the more now that we have become His friends. *Blood*—“The blood is the life.” The blood of Christ means the offering of His life as a sacrifice, or an atonement. *Wrath*—the punishment which the divine displeasure will finally inflict upon incorrigible sinners (Matt. 3: 7; 1 Thess. 1: 10). *Through Him*—He saves from sin, and also from its punishment.

10. *Reconciled*—“Reconciled” must be taken not actively but passively; reconciliation is a gift, not a reward. It is a gift which God bestows upon us, when we are sinners, vile, ungodly, unattractive, hostile, Christ died for us. If this be so, much more shall we who are sinners no longer, but are justified by His coming blood, be saved by Him from the coming wrath. For if when hostile to Him, our reconciliation was purchased, and we became partakers of His death and sufferings, all the more, now that we are reconciled, and are made partakers of His life, is our salvation made sure.

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et, **BIG** cost 4 cts. sells rapidly for 30 cts. Catalogue/res. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'ns
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BY G. B. G.

From its lofty home in the azure sky
This tiny beam of light doth fly;
Wherever it goes some joy 'twill bring;
Beauty and health from its presence spring!
East Lempster, N. H.

BY REV. CHARLES ADAMS, D. D.

Now, therefore, these propositions following seem fairly legitimate: 1. The angel Gabriel, on the occasion referred

It was in 1945 or 1946, I think. At

up- Middletown, Conn. The Elder w
ced widely known in his denomination a

preacher of quaint power and originality. His address was direct, and enforced his teachings with vehemence and often with such physical force as set the blood racing through his veins and compel him to throw off his coat and preach in his shirt-sleeves. He was somewhat after the Elder Knapp style of a preacher, but I think better suited to the settled pastoral work than Knapp. His especial delight seemed to be to combat Universalism, which he did in New London with such success that he, with his society, left the old wooden church and moved into a new, new brick house of worship built by the Universalists, as it was said threatened he would do when the brick

The project of erecting a magnificent Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in New York city is being agitated.

STRIKES, AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM

as follows: We commence work at the mills at 6 A. M., go on till breakfast

out, to wash — water, soap and towels being provided. They assemble in the

We never have to ask for orders, money, never make bad debts, nor have any of our employees. We are the only people we get what they should satisfy any reasonable expectations. We pay full wages to the hands are smart and effective and never loses a day from drunkenness; and rarely can a hand be tempted to leave us. We keep a supply of food and things for our hands, and for those who come from a distance, and their feet wet; and every overlook has a stock of mackintosh petticoats to lend the women going a distance or over the hills. When I go among the people, I recognize the people, and I get a pleasure to go through the mill, and wish I could make their lot easier, and with all we can do factory life is a hard one. If the hands in any branch business have any representations about wages, or anything respecting our trade, and if they come freely to us, on any matter we are always ready to listen to and grant any reasonable request. It is

44 UNDER THE DOB 11

BY BLUEBELL.

—
BESSIE'S PRAYER.

.... A timid Bostonian has married a lady whose weight verges close upon 200 pounds. "My dear," said he to her, "shall I help you over the fence?" "No," says she to him, "help the fence."

the only fact in Christian experience which the Spirit gives *direct* witness to is the fact that 'we are the children of God.' The book will be especially profitable to young Christians."

METHODIST.

New York Tract Society, \$5,000; to Seamen's Society, \$5,000; to St. Andrew's Society, \$5,000; to the New York Bible Society, \$20,000. The testament also divides about \$30,000 among certain of his employees.

SUNDAY

The session of the Harvard Divinity School committee on Conventions and Devotions by Rev. W. S. Sturges.

Oa mo appointed H. Chene The Conv of adjourn the financ were place mittee on appoint I Chadbour committee vention pr

The first "Superint school peo then take Loomis, E school, E for. Broth a prospero ship of abo attendance of the Harv L. A. Whit reported that dition. Ho Baptist Chr the Conven a teacher i minute late Revs. G. L Whitaker, The schools in a prosper

The seco school conc how often s may they discussed h Cambridge Sunday-scho They shoul is done in should be s dren will e the Master effectiveness that the con in Sabbath- of Cambrid spoke, agre speaker.

At the inv arrangement present, and Work in the cause of the children ha perance wo Sunday-scho nization. temperance to look to o form men. own hands children tem

Rev. G. S. Sunday-scho the childre ger is like i reproached th outspoken o ance.

Rev. W. spoke, referi facts of the our boys do but they begi

At 12.30 to the vestr well-supplie our care whic took for the c

At 1.30 the order by Pres and prayer High. The C into a Bible mis, of Water joyed a profit the lesson for Westgate, of "Early Conv of St. Paul's of an essay on," the Catechism prelate; 2, An interesting the brethren w Whitaker,agre G. S. Chadbo "God's meth 1, the quali "These words 2, God's mod G. Whitake far can we sal side of spiritu work?" Answer degree. school teachen to the hearts vant matter sh day-school tea On motion, a rising vote of for their able also to the p of the Church added to the pl

The eveninge ducted by Bro after praye Allston, a larg to an able at Rev. W. S. St Street Church, duties of dome in Eph. 6: 4 his parents com of thoughtfu parents are gu ment. Parents dren in the way day-school tea have the sancti The Conven created in the tended a deen

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Rev. G. W. Mansfield,
Cambridge.

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Rev. A. W. Pettit, D. C.
Rev. Daniel Curry, D. C.
Rev. Dan. White, N. Y.
Rev. J. Ritchie, Conn.
Rev. J. S. Smith, N. Y.
Bishop J. W. Wilbur,

Dr. J. H. Hunt, Pres. Dues summary.

ministry more and more in love with it, till the Pastor of our Home-
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ship, and the organ is of a fine tone, our Bradsbury Piano cannot be equaled."
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Dr. who ran in this volume retained all the points of Carver's. I have been able to put them in such form as to more fully meet the demands of the time. A more valuable book we cannot conceive of than this for Sunday-schools and private libraries. — *Richmond Advocate-Catholic, May 15, 1875.*

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— o —

ALONZO S. WOOD

[Publisher,
50 BROWN STREET, BOSTON.

[illegible]

THE WEEK.

DAILY RECORD OF LEADING EVENTS.

Tuesday, June 17.

Eleven persons were drowned by a sudden flood at Buffalo Gap, D. T.

A memorial slab of marble, containing a medallion of the late Bayard Taylor, was unveiled in Sage Chapel, Cornell University, yesterday.

M. Cassaguan attacked the Ferry Election bill in the French Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, with such intemperate language that the session was suspended for one hour, and the speaker was excluded from the Chamber for three days.

The Senate passed the Judicial bill yesterday after nearly six hours' discussion; the bill will probably be vetoed.

Wednesday, June 18.

Henry W. Blair has been elected U. S. Senator by the New Hampshire Legislature.

The 10th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was appropriately celebrated in the Charlestown district, yesterday.

The crops in Columbia county, New York, were damaged by the hail storm last Sunday to the extent of \$5,000.

The 26th anniversary of the settlement of Lynn was celebrated, yesterday, with grand procession, oration, dinner, speeches, etc.

Thursday, June 19.

France insists that the Khedive of Egypt be deposed.

President Eliot, of Harvard University, delivered the address at the first Commencement of the South Female College, at Northampton, yesterday.

Rev. Isaac S. Killebrew, of Metropolitan Baptist Church, San Francisco, has been nominated as mayor by the Workmen party.

A disgraceful scene occurred in the U. S. Senate yesterday while the Army bill was under discussion. Mr. Conkling charged the Democratic party with being jugglers and cheats, whereupon Mr. Lamar retorted by calling Mr. Conkling a liar. To this Mr. Conkling replied by calling Mr. L. a liar, coward and blackguard—language never before heard in the Senate Chamber.

Senator Blaine has written an important letter to New York merchants relative to the decline of American commerce, and suggesting remedies.

Friday, June 20.

Intelligence has been received from Cape Town that the young Prince Napoleon has been killed by a party of Zulus while on reconnaissance; he was twenty-three years old, and the son of Napoleon III and Eugénie.

The Metropolitan Hotel in New York was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of \$50,000.

The trustees of the Dexter (Me.) Savings Bank have commenced a suit against the estate of the late Charles Barron.

The dead-lock in the U. S. Senate on the Army bill was terminated yesterday afternoon, after a struggle of twenty-seven hours, by the yielding of the Democrats. The House passed the bill providing for the exchange of trade dollars for legal-tender silver dollars.

Saturday, June 21.

England has joined with France in demanding the abdication of the Khedive.

A bridge to East Boston from the city proper is proposed.

The Senate, after an all-night session, passed the Army bill as it came from the House, rejecting all proposed amendments. It will probably be approved by the President.

In the death of the Prince Imperial the last hope of the Bonapartists in France has expired.

Monday, June 23.

A German, named John Kemmler, residing in South Holbrook, Mass., deliberately murdered his three little children, all girls, on Saturday, by shooting them through the head with a revolver. His alleged purpose was to save them from going astray, and to insure their going to heaven. He was out of work and unable to support them.

At a German Commemorative picnic at Chicago, yesterday, a disturbance occurred with consequences leading to the sending for a company of sharpshooters, who fired into the crowd, wounding many persons fatally.

A freight train on the Chicago and North-western railroad was thrown into a ditch, Saturday morning, and four tramps concealed in a car were killed and the conductor fatally injured.

The President's veto of the Judicial bill will probably be sent to the House to-day.

VERMONT.

At Wilmington, Brother L. E. Rockwell supplies the Congregational Church as well as our own. By a mutual arrangement he preaches in each church on alternate Sundays, the congregations worshipping together at Dover Centre to good congregations; and the prospect is hopeful that this may develop into a good permanent appointment in connection with the Wilmington church.

At West Fairlee a precious interest has recently developed. Brother P. M. Frost was assisted in extra meetings for three weeks, commencing immediately after Conference, by Miss Townsend; and more have become seekers. Several of them are clearly converted. The social meetings are full and spiritual. West Fairlee is to have a cottage this year on the camp-ground at Claremont.

Brother J. O. Beeman has had a pleasant opening at Swanton, where he was so much desired. He was taken up from that charge four years ago, after only one year's service, and appointed to the Springfield district. The charge felt that it had some claim on him this year, and the Bishop recognized it; all are happy.

Brother I. McAnn has already won his way to the hearts of the people at St. Albans. The congregations are very full, and every thing prospers. The local papers make frequent and complimentary allusions to his work.

South Tunbridge is very happy in its pastor, Brother H. K. Hastings. He has just married one of the daughters of that town, who is much esteemed and beloved by the people, and who promises to be a true help-mate in Christian work.

In passing through Chelsea, a few days ago, we noticed some needed improvements going on about the church. Brother and Sister Taplin are comfortably settled in the parsonage here.

The people at Bradford have raised nearly \$2,500 to thoroughly repair their church, which will make it one of the finest in the Conference. Brother A. B. Trux and family have been sorely afflicted in the prostration and intense suffering of one of his be-

tiful little girls; but it is now hoped she is going to live, for which we devoutly pray. Brother Trux is planning for earnest work.

Brother O. M. Boutwell is doing faithful work in his new field at Georgia and North Fairfax, and is sure to make that one of the most desirable charges in the Conference.

Commencement week at Montpelier was unusually interesting. The alumni gathered in Sage Chapel, Cornell University, yesterday.

Not being present, we can give no report.

CONNECTICUT.

The Union Sunday-school Convention for Windham County was held at Danielsonville, on the 11th inst., in the Congregational church. The Methodists were represented on the programme by Brothers Adams and Farnsworth. Brother Adams read a fine paper on "The Successful Teacher," and Brother Farnsworth discoursed ably on "Responsibility of the Church in the Preparation of Sunday-school Teachers." There is no place where Methodist preachers appear to better advantage than in a union convention, and certainly our brethren on this occasion honored themselves and their Church. Rev. George W. Hunt is the chairman of the county committee, and he is very enthusiastic in his work.

Rev. Alpheus Winter, the new secretary of the Connecticut Temperance Union, spent last Sabbath in Putnam holding a union children's meeting at the M. E. church in the afternoon, and a temperance mass meeting in the Baptist church in the evening. Mr. Winter made a good impression.

Windsorville.—Rev. Wm. Turkington was warmly welcomed to his new charge at Windsorville. On the evening of May 29, a "May basket" was found at the door, filled with good things and crowned with flowers. A party of gentlemen and ladies accompanied this token of regard, and a pleasant evening was spent, enlivened by singing and social conversation. The contents of the basket were valued at \$15.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Herald of last week announced the death of the venerable Samuel Boyd. This week it chronicles the demise of his companion, Mrs. Deborah D. Boyd. They had lived together almost sixty years, and were separated but a single week. Sister Boyd was an excellent woman—a worthy companion of a truly good man.

The faculty and students of Greenwich Academy made a very pleasant excursion to Rocky Point on the 15th inst. About sixty persons took possession of four sail boats, and after a fine run landed at Rocky Point along with the Association of Medical Superintendents of Institutions for the Insane, who had just come from Providence for a conference.

Mr. J. W. Barker is well known as the better looking company. Mr. Kent, proprietor of the hotel, furnished, on short notice, a good dinner, and showed the school as well as the medical visitors every attention.

The 26th anniversary of the Providence Young Men's Christian Association was held, June 15th, in Music Hall, Prof. G. B. F. Hickey in the chair. Addresses were made by Brother Whitaker, Dr. Behrens, and Prof. Hastings. The Choral Society furnished the music. This is a live organization, and is doing a good work in the city.

Mrs. John Kendrick has again put her house at Conant Park at the disposal of the Women's Christian Association for Providence. Last year it was used as a "Seaside Home" for those who were unable to meet the expense of ordinary summer resorts. It will be used for the same purpose the present season, and is one of the most beneficial charities of the city.

(The account of the anniversary at Greenwich Academy is in type, and will appear next week.)

WHAT A CLERGYMAN SAYS.

Rev. L. Pierce, of Sparta, Ga., father of Bishop Pierce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, says: "I do most honestly and earnestly recommend this 'OXYGEN TREATMENT' to all persons laboring under any suffering from cold, cough, and, for all signs or symptoms causing fear of Consumption." Send for our Treatise on "Compound Oxygen." It will be mailed free. Address: DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1112 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LAWN FURNITURE.—Paine's Manufacturing have in stock fully one hundred varieties in summer house and lawn furniture. Prices about one half what they were two years since. The price for lawn tents was \$24—now \$12; chairs \$1.50—now 75 cents; oak cane dining chairs \$2.00—now \$1.00; eight feet walnut extension tables \$16—now \$8.00. We advise our readers to send for an illustrated price list.

In another column may be found an advertisement of the Lowell, Portland and Rochester Railroad. These roads are offering special inducements to the travel East. The running time between Boston and Portland on this route is just about the same as on the Eastern or Boston and Maine Railroad, while the expense is considerably less. Tickets from Boston to Portland and return can be purchased at Lowell Depot for \$3.00. See advertisement.

The large bell sent to the Parle Exposition in 1878, arrived in this city yesterday, and to-day will be forwarded to Barnstable, O., where it will be placed on a very large public school building. This is the first church bell ever sent to a foreign country to compare with foreign bells, and the enterprise of Messrs. Henry McShane & Co. in seeking to overcome the prejudice in favor of foreign bells was amply repaid by this bell receiving the highest award, which is ample proof that the celebrated McShane bell bells are, without exception, superior to any in the world.—Baltimore American, June 14th, 1879.

The first company to publish a complete set of endowment—annual, semi-annual, and quarterly—rates running from ten to fifty years, was the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. The rate on a forty-five (45) year endowment policy for \$1,000, issued at age 30, and payable at death or age 75, is only \$1.11 more per annum than on a policy payable at death only.

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Attention is called to the announcement of J. Mansfield & Son, 15 Tremont Row, Boston, who are offering rare bargains in ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes. One large lot of ladies' \$3.75 boots they are selling for \$1.75. Other first-class goods in proportion.

GINGER AND ITS USES.—There is no member of the family of condiments, with perhaps, the exception of pepper, that enters more generally into family use than ginger. It is grateful to the palate and beneficial to health, and a natural taste craves it as a delightful element in the economy of homecraft.

Hence we find it everywhere, in all varieties of food, and especially in the country, where the farmer welcomes it in his pumpkin-pies, and in the field, at haying time, in the "switchel," which allays the thirst and stimulates the energy better than the stronger fluids of former times. It is grateful to the palate and beneficial to health, and a natural taste craves it as a delightful element in the economy of homecraft.

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